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## REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN IRAN FOR THE YEARS 1954 AND 1955

### CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY

Iran is a sparsely populated country of approximately 20 million people scattered over an area of 628,000 sq. miles, that is about half the size of India. It is a vast table-land averaging 3,000 feet in height and surrounded on all sides by mountains except in the east where it connects with the plateau of Afghanistan and Baluchistan. There are forests in the north and west, and the river Karun flowing into the Persian Gulf is the only navigable river. The climate is generally dry except in the areas bordering the Caspian Sea, where there is comparatively heavy rainfall, and in the Gulf areas of the south. Of the total population, about 1 million persons are Sunni Muslims, 10,000 Zoroastrians, 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, 20,000 Nestorians and also some other Christians and Bahais whose number cannot be estimated. The remaining are Muslims of the Shia faith.

- The official language in Iran is Persian, but commercial correspondence with firms abroad is normally conducted in French or English. For purpose of official correspondence with the Iranian Government it is essential, if English is resorted to, for the Persian translation to be appended alongside.

Eighty per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture and not more than 10 per cent on industry. Living standards of the masses are relatively poor. Income per head per year is approximately \$85. The Iranian population may be divided into the following classes: (1) land-holding class, (2) merchants and professions, (3) artisans and peasants, and (4) landless labourers. Thriving merchant importer and exporter groups conduct trade and commerce in major Iranian cities with headquarters in Tehran. Industrial development of the country is seriously handicapped by an inadequate transportation system and lack of electric power.

The legal monetary unit is the rial of 100 dinars. 10 rials make a toman, and the official exchange rate, fixed in February 1955, is Rls. 15·75 to a rupee. Iran follows the metric system of weights and measures. Their year commences generally on March 21.



## CHAPTER II—ECONOMIC SURVEY

Since the nationalisation of oil in 1951 till the settlement of the oil dispute in 1954, economic developments in Iran have passed through three stages. The first stage lasted for a year and a half when the great source of revenue was held in abeyance and there was no reduction in the scale of imports, and exchange funds were used for payments. The second stage lasted for one year till the end of 1953. This stage was characterised by an ever-increasing pressure of inflation as the exchange funds were completely used up and the volume of imports reduced as a result of which the rial lost its former value (Rls. 83·7 to a dollar), and restrictions were imposed on imports. The third stage began with the fall of the Mossadeq Government in August 1953. The succeeding Government of Gen. Zahedi published the details of the debt incurred during the Mossadeq regime, which was Rls. 17,705,125,040 equivalent to \$211,530,765. The extension of U.S. financial aids amounting to \$34·1 millions is one of the most important characteristics of the third stage. Relying on these financial aids, imports were increased again and the deficit in the balance of international payments was converted into a surplus, as under—

				\$Millions
March 1951	..	..	..	+ 3·5
„ 1952	..	..	..	—69·1
„ 1953	..	..	..	—20·8
„ 1954	..	..	..	+30·7
„ 1955	..	..	..	+ 4·7

In the year 1952-53, Government mainly relied on the resources of Bank Melli Iran. In the remaining months of the Iranian year 1332 (1953-54) the expenditure of the Government was increased because of the extension of reconstruction programmes. Iranian economy during the past two and a half years was considerably under the pressure of inflation. The most important problem facing the Iranian Government was to reduce the budget deficit and to do away with inflation. The index of wholesale prices rose as seen below—

1951-52	..	..	..	631
1952-53	..	..	..	671
1953-54	..	..	..	857
1954-55	..	..	..	945

Another problem was to rehabilitate the oil industry, which provided 30 per cent of the Government's revenues and one-half to three-fourths of its foreign exchange income and which would finally put an end to such a rise unless the Iranian Government desired to rely on foreign aids.

The settlement of the oil dispute is the most important factor affecting the present economic situation in the country. The actual oil production was resumed in October 1954, and after a three months "warming up" period, the production from January 29, 1955 to January 29, 1956 was 17,500,000 cubic metres of crude oil and 10,000,000 cubic metres of refined oil. The oil revenues paid to the Iranian Government during 1955-56 were \$90·2 million. With the flow of oil revenues again the Government have now an opportunity to take

stock of the situation and think more concretely in terms of finding solutions to the many problems that the country is faced with.

On the balance, the year 1955 was one of progress in the economic field. On the favourable side, oil production (and hence Iran's oil revenues) was on schedule (oil revenues were approximately \$90·2 millions in 1955-56); foreign exchange reserves increased from \$11 millions in September 1954 to \$20 millions in September 1955; the rise in cost of living was arrested (November/December 1954—1176, November/December 1955—1161); the rate of exchange was relatively stable (Rls. 15·75 to a rupee from February 6, 1955 onwards without change); the Government's international borrowing position improved; agricultural production was about normal and business in general was relatively good.

On the unfavourable side, the budgetary deficit remained at approximately \$5 millions per month. As in 1954, the deficit was met with U.S. aid funds of approximately \$76 millions for 1955. While some share (i.e. 10 per cent) of the oil revenues will be allocated to meet the budget deficit in 1956, the same gap is again forecast. Iran's development programme is still largely in the stage of formulation.

With the continued political stability the basis exists for continued economic progress.

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## CHAPTER III—FINANCE

(a) *General*—In general, 1955 was a year of increasing financial stability. The successful deflationary programme initiated in late 1953 continued to have its effect on the economy, although to a lessening degree. A major factor in reducing inflationary pressure was an "import surplus" programme to which the U. S. A. contributed \$6.5 millions in February 1954 and \$52.8 millions in February 1955. The rial proceeds of these aid funds were used for direct budgetary support.

The oil revenues to the Government of Iran and rial purchases by the oil consortium (\$40 millions) for its operating expenses were of importance in contributing to an atmosphere of improved financial stability. Oil revenues continued to go to the Plan Organization for development purposes (\$54 millions in 1955) and to the N. I. O. C. (\$27 millions) for certain capital expenditures and to cover losses on domestic sales of petroleum products. For various large scale development projects of the Plan Organization the engineering surveys have been completed.

The Bank Melli's foreign exchange holdings improved (from \$36,381,875 on 22nd September 1954 to \$69,830,929 on 22nd September 1955) by the consortium's rial purchases (for operating expenses), rial purchases by the Plan Organization, foreign aids for budgetary support, and also conversion operations by the U. S. O. M. (Point IV). Increasing concern was felt over the development of a larger budget deficit than had been forecast.

(b) *Foreign Exchange*—The total gross foreign exchange holdings of the Bank Melli Iran as on the 22nd September 1955 amounted to \$69,830,929. The foreign exchange position subsequently deteriorated to the point where it was announced in October 1955 that additional letters of credit for imports would not be opened until further notice. The foreign exchange reserves dropped from \$31.2 millions on 23rd June 1955 to \$1.4 millions on 16th October 1955. The critical period ended on 29th October 1955 when the Plan Organization sold £4 millions (\$11.2 millions) to the Bank in response to an urgent appeal from the Governor of the Bank. Chiefly because of this transaction, the Bank holdings increased to \$14.6 millions on 8th November 1955 and the Bank was able to relax its restrictions on the sale of exchange for Category I (essential) goods imports. By the end of December, the balance of commercial exchange certificates available at the Bank was \$10.6 millions, and the normal foreign exchange sales have helped the Bank to see through the remaining months of the Iranian year 1334 (i.e. up to the 20th March 1956).

(c) *Rates of Exchange*—Iran's foreign exchange control has been characterised by multiple rates. Before the nationalisation of oil the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company obtained rials for local expenditure by converting its exchange at the official rate of approximately Rls. 32 to the dollar as against the commercial rates ranging between Rls. 40 and 50 to the dollar. After oil nationalisation, multiple rates were designed to stimulate exports and limit imports. As exchange reserves dwindled, efforts to peg the rate were abandoned and supply and demand forced the value of the rial (as applied to commercial transactions) down from Rls. 50 to a dollar to Rls. 130. After a number of currency appreciations, the commercial rate for Category I

(essential) imports has been successively reduced to Rls. 75 (buying) and Rls. 76·5 (selling) to the dollar in August 1955 in accordance with a decree of February 1955. Since then there has been relatively little fluctuation in the open market. In accordance with this decree, the Bank disposed of approximately \$ 50·7 millions in exchange purchases prior to the appreciation, and importers were required to purchase half their exchange at Rls. 82·5 and half for Rls. 76·5 to a dollar making an effective rate of Rls. 79·5 per dollar. From the 16th August 1955 the rial deposit required by the Bank Melli to obtain foreign exchange for importation of Category II (non-essential) goods was reduced from Rls. 82 to Rls. 80 per dollar. At the same time, the Bank announced that the importers making such deposits would have to redeem their deposits through presentation to the Bank of Category II exchange certificates within one month from the date of the deposit or the original transaction would become final. Previously, the importer had a three month period for redeeming his deposit.

(d) *Money in Circulation*.—During the year, the note issue increased from Rls. 11·5 billions to Rls. 11·9 billions. The Bank Melli holdings increased by an even greater amount from approximately Rls. 1·4 billion to Rls. 1·9 billion, placing the Bank in an extremely liquid position.

(e) *Fiscal Policy*.—Iran's growing budget deficit caused increasing concern during 1955. The U. S. grant of \$ 5 millions helped the Government in disbursing salaries of Government servants. The Government's original budget for the year 1334 (ending 20th March 1956) was Rls. 14·8 billions of expenditure and Rls. 12·1 billions of receipts. Thus, a net deficit of Rls. 2·7 billions (\$ 35 millions) was foreseen, but actually at the end of the year the expenditure came up to Rls. 16 billions against receipts of Rls. 11·4 billions with a net deficit of Rls. 4·6 billions (\$ 60 millions).

It is interesting to note, however, that in the present budget for 1335 (i.e. up to March 1957) expenditure of Rls. 19·7 billions and receipts of Rls. 15·8 billions, or a net deficit of Rls. 3·9 billions (\$ 52 millions), have been forecast.

Government borrowing from the central bank decreased from Rls. 3·8 billions to Rls. 3·5 billions during the year. Guaranteed borrowing increased from Rls. 5·8 billions to Rls. 6·2 billions. Thus, on balance, the Government's borrowing position remained practically unchanged for the year. Foreign exchange holdings increased approximately to \$ 14 millions and thus foreign exchange prospects are bright. In fact, if the Plan Organization purchases substantial amounts of rials from its sterling oil revenues and foreign aid continues to be sizeable, foreign exchange could build up fairly rapidly.

Bank Melli indices indicate that retail prices decreased somewhat. Knowledgeable observers agree that the cost of living as a whole is relatively stable with perhaps some slight rise. Unless or until Iran's development programme is greatly accelerated, inflation should not become a serious problem as long as the budget deficits continue to be met by means that are not inflationary.

The above adds up to clearly discernable improvements with respect to the cost of living, the exchange rate, Iran's borrowing position and foreign exchange position. On balance, optimism regarding Iran's financial future is warranted at least on purely economic and financial grounds.

## CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE

In 1955 the agricultural situation was characterised by increased plantings in most crops, below normal weather conditions, and a reduction in yields. The winter was exceptionally dry followed by early spring rains and late spring frosts. The early spring rains encouraged the planting of larger acreages to wheat, cotton, barley and rice. If all crops are considered, decreased yields and increased plantings probably offset each other.

*Barley and Wheat*—The early spring moisture lasted long enough to mature the largest barley crop in Iranian history (880,000 tons), about 10 per cent above 1954. The Wheat crop suffered serious damages from draught and smut and rust infections, but was still as large (2,300,000 tons) as any previous crop. In spite of this large crop and imports of 40,000 metric tons in 1954, an additional 50,000 metric tons is expected to be imported before the 1956 harvest.

*Rice*—The rice crop was seriously affected by water shortage and in spite of an increase in hectareage planted, was only about 60 per cent of last year's crop. Total production is estimated to be 225,000 metric tons compared with 367,000 metric tons in 1954. Rice is sold at about the same price as last year (that is to say at \$ 150 per ton c.i.f. Manila).

*Cotton*—The cotton hectareage (325,000 ha.) planted was increased about 50 per cent over 1954 (which was due to the stable world market prices for cotton in recent years), but yields were sub-normal resulting in about the same production as in the preceding year. The total crop estimate was about 60,000 metric tons. Exports from the 1955 crop are not expected to exceed more than 35,000 tons compared with the reported 46,000 tons last year. Although more cotton is available for export, it is believed unlikely that export markets can be found. During the year the cotton prices declined an average of 22 per cent, of which about two thirds occurred after the 1st August 1955.

*Cotton Prices*

(Rls. per kilo)

				January 1955    January 1956	
American	..	..	.	47—49.50	33—36
Filestani	..	..	..	51—53	41—45
Native	..	..	..	38—40	28—33.50
Kookers	..	..	..	53—54	42—47

*Wool*—Production of wool was about normal but export prices were about 15 per cent under 1954.

*Wool prices*

(Rls. per kilo)

				January '55    January '56	
White scoured Khorassan	..	..		100	85—90
White greasy Khorassan	..	..		72	62—65

*Dry Fruits*—The spring frosts resulted in serious damage to all dried fruit and nut crops except raisins. Although date yields were affected by draught, their quality was exceptionally good. The short crop has resulted in higher prices for most fruits and nuts and some prices have more than doubled since the last year.

*Tobacco*—The reports furnished by the Government Tobacco Monopoly indicate that the tobacco crop is about the same as last year implying a reduction in hectarage planted and expected yield.

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## CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Apart from the oil industry, Iran's achievements under this head are limited. Principal organized industries are as under:—

- (1) Spinning and weaving (cotton, wool, silk and jute),
- (2) Sugar,
- (3) Tea processing,
- (4) Cement,
- (5) Leather,
- (6) Oil extracting and soap plants,
- (7) Card-board factories,
- (8) Saw mills and plywood factories,
- (9) Canning,
- (10) Chemical factories,
- (11) Glass,
- (12) Fire-proof materials,
- (13) Matches, and
- (14) Tobacco.

Among the handicraft and cottage industries, the following are prominent—

- (1) Carpet making,
- (2) Silk weaving and embroidery,
- (3) Gunny and mat weaving,
- (4) Soap making,
- (5) Mosaic work,
- (6) Silver and enamel work, and
- (7) Pottery.

Mining activities are limited to:—

- (1) Coal,
- (2) Lead,
- (3) Copper,
- (4) Red oxide, and
- (5) Rock salt.

*Cotton*—There are 19 spinning and 12 weaving mills in Iran, employing a labour force of 7,811 workers and 11,142 workers, respectively. Four of the weaving factories are owned by Government and the others are either individual ownership concerns or joint stock companies. The total spindlage is approximately 325,000 out of which about 25,000 to 30,000 are out of commission. The yearly overall output is 64,497,939 metres (1954-55) and 4,924,263 bundles of yarn. The average annual consumption of cloth in Iran is 240 million metres. The difference between the overall demand and internal production is met by imports from abroad.

*Wool*—There are altogether 12 mills employing 7,721 workers and producing 4 million metres of woollen textiles annually. All these mills are private owned and are located in Isfahan. Of these mills, 4 are the most important with a loomage of 340 and a spindlage of 18,480, producing 2,368,625 metres of cloth, including blankets. These woollen textiles are not of a high quality as the quality of indigenous wool is low grade. The indigenous wool (Khorasan and Kurdistan wool) contains 70 per cent good wool and 30 per cent refuse. A small quantity of Australian wool is imported for mixing purposes with the local wool for better quality suitings and blankets.

*Silk*—There are two silk factories in Iran employing 1,370 workers. One is at Chalus and the other at Resht. Both the factories are State-owned. The factory at Chalus has 300 looms and produces about 600,000 metres of silk piecegoods and 24,000 pairs of ladies' stockings per year. The other factory produces only 85 tons of silk yarn per annum.

*Jute*—There are in all three State-owned spinning and weaving plants, two at Shahi and one at Resht, employing 1,248 workers. The annual output of these factories is 5,350,000 metres of hessian cloth including bags, jute rugs, etc.

*Hosiery & Knitting*—There are about 36 small factories (22 private individual-owned, 3 joint stock companies and the rest limited companies) making hosiery and knitwear and approximately 450 hand-machines equipped to produce all types of men's and children's wear, but not of high quality. The local product enjoys a ready market because of the ban on the import of similar goods from abroad.

*Sugar*—There are 10 Government-owned beet sugar factories in Iran employing 1,079 permanent workers and 4,082 seasonal workers. The capital invested in these factories amounts to Rls. 453 millions. The total production of these factories during 1954-55 was 44,121 tons of lump-sugar and 17,602 tons of granulated sugar. These factories consumed about 443,887 tons of beetroot during the same year. In addition to the home production, Iran imported 212,561 tons of sugar from abroad during that year, mainly from U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Cuba. The imports from U.S.S.R. were against the barter deal between that country and Iran, and imports from U.S.A. formed part of the dollar aid given to Iran.

*Tea*—The total area under cultivation is estimated at 14,000 to 15,000 hectares and the annual indigenous production of tea is about 4,000 tons against the total average consumption of 12,000 tons. The shortfall between the internal production and the overall consumption is met by imports, mainly from India. There are about 95 tea processing factories employing about 2,000 workers, and having a capacity of 14,000 tons per annum. Six of these factories are Government-owned and the others are all either joint stock companies or private-owned. Most of the factories are located in the north near the Caspian Sea.

*Cement*—Of the three cement factories in Iran, two are Government-owned, and the other one is a private concern. These factories employ 1,441 workers and produce approximately 65,000 tons of cement per annum. Another private factory is being built at Aminabad with a daily capacity of 200 tons and it is expected that it would go into production from November 1956. The price of local cement is Rls. 1,900 per ton.



*Leather*—There are in all 30 tanneries in Iran including small factories employing 1,455 workers. Ten of these are joint stock companies, 8 are private-owned, and the rest are limited companies. The total production of these factories during 1954-55 was as under—

Shoe uppers	1,955,000 pieces
Sole leather	2,040 tons
Salambur leather	4,176,000 pieces

These factories are located at Tabriz, Hamadan and Teheran. Import of leather goods is prohibited. The business is very lucrative as the internal demand is very great.

*Oil Extraction Plants and Soap*—There are 20 oil extracting plants employing 1,225 workers and producing about 23,160 tons of vegetable oils per annum. Ten of these factories are run by joint stock companies, one is Government-owned and the others are limited companies. The Government plant at Varamin produces 1,800 tons of cotton seed oil, olive oil etc.

There are also 16 soap-making factories employing 841 workers and producing about 5,840 tons of washing soap and 34 million cakes of toilet soap. These factories also produce 43 tons of glycerine. It may be stated here that soap and glycerine (except for medicinal purposes) are prohibited items for import. Of these factories, one is Government-owned and the rest are either joint stock companies or limited companies.

*Cardboard and paper*—Altogether there are 7 cardboard factories employing 269 workers. Six of them are located at Teheran and the other at Karaj. These factories are all private-owned and manufacture mostly cardboard of the thickness of 3 mm. for packing. A paper mill with an yearly output of 4,000 tons has been installed at Varamin and another factory is nearing completion at Shiraz.

*Plywood*—There are two plywood manufacturing factories, private-owned, employing 153 workers and their annual output is 540,000 sheets of 3 and 5 layers.

*Canning*—There are a number of canning factories with an estimated annual output of 23,440 cans and 16,000 other packings. Of these factories only two are Government-owned and the others are private-owned or are joint stock companies, employing in all 534 workers. The Government-owned factories are located one at Bandarabbas and the other at Shahr.

*Chemicals*—In all there are six chemical factories employing 46 labourers. Four factories are Government-owned and the other two are run by joint stock companies. The total production during the year 1954-55 was: caustic soda 1300 tons, sodium acetate 2,50 tons, sodium sulphate 65 tons, hydrochloric acid 80 tons. Apart from this, there are several factories owned and run by the Army producing sulphuric acid, nitric acid and wood alcohol.

*Glass*—During recent years there has been considerable progress in the manufacturing of glass and talware. There are about 21 factories employing

2,466 workers and producing in all 10,000 tons of various kinds of glass and tableware, 16,000 sq. metres of window-panes and 2,400,000 bottles. Of these factories, 16 are private-owned and others are either joint stock companies or limited companies.

*Firebricks and tiles*—There is only one Government-owned firebrick factory employing 230 workers and producing magnesium firebricks and chrome bricks. The yearly output is estimated at about 37,000 tons.

*Matches*—About 4,500 workers are employed in 48 match factories producing 408,951,000 boxes of matches. Iran is self-sufficient in matches which is incidentally a Government monopoly, and import is prohibited.

*Cigarettes*—This is also a State monopoly and there is only one factory in Teheran. During 1954-55 it produced 6,680,923,000 cigarettes and 2,589 tons of tobacco for hookah.

#### COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

*Carpets*—This is the most important cottage industry of Iran. Apart from oil, carpets constitute the largest single item of export. Unfortunately, however, there are no statistics of carpet production, and it is estimated that the production is about 10 to 20 per cent more than the annual exports of carpets. Exports during 1954-55 from the various centres of carpet production were as follows—

				Weight Kgs.
Kerman	..	..	..	473,480
Isfahan	..	..	..	166,839
Kashan	..	..	..	139,224
Tehran	..	..	..	35,120
Qum	..	..	.	4,271
Tabriz	..	..	..	807,524
Meshed	..	.	.	65,632
Hamadan			.	568,125
Others			.	2,296,299
Total				4,556,514

The total value of the exports was Rls. 1,255,435,000. There is one Government-owned factory by the name of Iran carpets with 2,363 looms producing 30,000 sq. metres of carpets per annum.

#### MINING

During 1954-55 a new impetus was given to the production of minerals. Unfortunately, the production figures of private-owned mines are not available.

*Coal*—It is estimated that there are altogether 43 coal mines distributed over the country as follows—

Tehran and environs	..	..	..	17
Mazandaran	..	..	..	12
Tabriz and Razaieh	..	..	..	1
Khuzistan	..	..	..	2
Kerman	..	..	..	..
Korasan	..	..	..	6
Isfahan	..	..	..	3
				<hr/> 43 <hr/>

Of these, 8 are Government-owned and 35 are private-owned. Only 7 mines are being worked now, employing about 2,600 workers in all and producing 50,000 tons of coal annually. Preliminary surveys have been made in coal mines of Dorood and Azna areas to determine the extent of coal reserves in those regions.

*Sulphur*—There are 11 sulphur mines in the country distributed as follows—

Tehran	..	..	..	..	1
Mazandaran	..	..	..	..	2
Tabriz and Razaieh	..	..	..	..	1
Khuzistan	..	..	..	..	1
Shiraz	..	..	..	..	4
Kerman	..	..	..	..	2
					<hr/>
					11

Of these 5 are Government-owned and these Government mines have not produced anything in the recent past. Information about the workers employed, quality, and production of the private-owned mines is not available.

*Copper*—There are 32 copper mines distributed as follows—

Tehran and environs	..	..	..	15
Mazandaran	..	..	..	2
Tabriz and Razaieh	..	..	..	2
Luristan	..	..	..	1
Khorasan	..	..	..	2
Isfahan	..	..	..	10
				<hr/> 32 <hr/>

Of these, 4 mines are Government-owned accounting for a production of 1,180 tons during 1954-55. There is a Government-owned copper refinery near Rey

own which employs 177 labourers and produce, 382 tons of refined copper annually.

*Lead*— There are more than 10 lead mines, small and big, located in the following places—

Teheran and environs	..	..	..	24
Mazandaran	..	..	..	37
Tabriz and Razaieh	..	..	..	2
Luristan	..	..	..	1
Khuzistan	..	..	..	3
Kerman	..	..	..	5
Khorasan	..	..	..	11
Isfahan	..	..	..	31

Five of these are Government-owned employing more than 1,500 workers, and producing more than 19,000 tons of lead ore. Producing of refined lead during 1954-55 was estimated at 380 tons.

*Red-oxide*— here is only one mine owned by Government at Hormoz island. The annual production of this mine is 10,000 tons of red-oxide containing 73 per cent of oxide of iron. Most of the produce is exported to Europe and America.

*Mineral Ores*—Export figures of mineral ores during 1954-55 are given below. Most of these ores are exported to U.S.S.R., Holland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Italy—

Variety					Quantity in tons	Value (c.i.f.) in Rls. '000
Magnesium	..	..	..	..	7,269	2,552
Chromite	..	..	..	..	11,050	10,763
Antimony	..	..	..	..	157	486
Lead	..	..	..	..	37,518	70,420
Others	..	..	..	..	2,035	2,430

## CHAPTER VI—PETROLEUM

## (a) CONSORTIUM OPERATIONS

During July/December 1955, approximately \$69 millions in the form of income-tax payments to the Government of Iran, "stated payments" to the N.I.O.C. and sterling purchases of rials were made by the operating companies. With these and previous payments and purchases, approximately \$ 145 millions has been added to the Iranian foreign exchange income since the resumption of oil production on 29th October 1954.

During the above period, the operating companies produced and refined a total of 8,881,000 and 3,563,000 long tons of crude oil, respectively. The crude production in November, totalling 1,518,000 long tons, was the highest monthly production in 1955. During the year 1955 (January 1955 to January 1956) the operating companies managed not only to meet their guarantee of crude production of 14,870,000 long tons and a refinery goal of 8,500,000 long tons, but to exceed each goal by slight margins.

*1955 Achievements*—Some of the more notable 1955 achievements of the operating companies were as follows—

- (1) Commissioning on 26th July of a new production unit in the Aghajari field designed to handle 150,000 barrels of crude oil per day. With this unit the field's capacity has been increased 50 per cent.
- (2) Construction of high pressure pipelines from the 7 producing wells at Aghajari to feed the new production unit mentioned above.
- (3) Rebuilding (between Aghajari and Bandarmashur) 11 miles of 16 inch flood damaged pipeline.
- (4) Commissioning in the spring of 1955 of a third jetty at the port of Bandarmashur to handle supertankers of 38,000 tons which cannot go to Abadan. The present capacity of Bandarmashur is 50 tankers per month.
- (5) Installation of 4 new pumps at Bandarmashur bringing the total to 9.
- (6) Erection of 8 new storage tanks at Bandarmashur each having an 18,000 ton capacity which permits an increase in the receipt of crude from Aghajari.
- (7) Commissioning of two 4,000 kilowatt generators at the Tembi power station for supplying electric power to the Masjid Suleiman fields.
- (8) Recommissioning in September of the Masjid Suleiman Topping Plant where present output is about 20,000 barrels of crude per day of which about 13,000 barrels are fuel oil.
- (9) Rebuilding of a production unit at Naftkel.
- (10) Reactivation of the giant catalytic cracker during October.
- (11) Completion of 38 routine overhauls and 50 major overhauls at the Abadan refinery.

*1956 Development Plans*—The following development plans have been announced by the operating companies for 1956—

- (1) Construction of a fourth production unit at Aghajari.
- (2) Completion of 30 miles of oil pipelines in the various fields.
- (3) Construction of a gas pipeline from Aghajari to Bandarmashur which will link up with an existing line to Abadan and permit gas to replace the fuel oil now being burnt at the refinery.
- (4) Construction of a fourth jetty at Bandarmashur to increase the present handling capacity of the port from 50 to 90 tankers per month.
- (5) Equipping of workshop at Ahwaz.
- (6) Continuation of the overhaul programme of the Abadan refinery.

*Foreign Employees*—Approximately 350 foreign personnel have been recruited to date by the operating companies. In spite of the originally estimated 300 foreign technicians required to assist in the operations, a total of between 400 and 500 will be needed.

#### (b) NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

An agency of the N.I.O.C. responsible for exploration and production in areas outside the consortium agreement, recommenced in November last in the Qum area, following signing in September of a contract between an American firm, Drilleco of Nevada and Iran Oil Company. This contract provides for the drilling of two wells in Qum area, and is a settlement of difficulties which had arisen earlier between the parties under original contract.

#### *N.I.O.C. Sales Agreements*

Three sales agreements have been concluded by N.I.O.C. during this period with foreign companies for a portion of 12½ per cent of crude oil which it elected to receive from the operating companies of the consortium in kind rather than in cash and for products produced at its Kermanshah refinery.

(1) *Idemitsu Agreement*—Under the agreement concluded with Idemitsu of Japan, the N.I.O.C. agreed to supply a minimum of 180,000 metric tons and a maximum of 210,000 metric tons of crude oil between July and December 1955 at Persian Gulf posted prices (\$ 1.91 per barrel of crude oil; 42 U.S. gallons=1 barrel). Payments were to be half in U.S. dollar and half in Japanese yen. This agreement, which was merely an extension of contract signed in 1953 between N.I.O.C. and Idemitsu, also called for the sale of 20,000 metric tons of refined products, when available, at terms to be agreed upon, payable in U.S. dollars. Under this and previous agreements, Japan obtained gasoline, crude oil, heavy oil, gas oil and kerosene from Iran.

(2) *Supor Agreement*—For the period July/December, under a barter agreement entered into between the Government of Iran and Supor of Italy, the N.I.O.C. agree to furnish to Supor 70,000 tons of crude oil per month

(from its portion of 12½ per cent stated payments by the oil operating companies). Rial payments equivalent to the Persian Gulf posted prices were reportedly paid to the N.I.O.C.

(3) *Turkish Agreement (Shargh Company)*—On the 31st October 1955, following protracted negotiations, N.I.O.C. signed an agreement with two private Turkish oil companies using the firm name of Shargh Company for the annual sale of from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of kerosene and benzine from its Kermanshah refinery for a three year period beginning early in 1956. Payment is called for by letter of credit, either in dollars or in sterling, and deliveries of approximately 3,000 tons per month are to be made at Kermanshah to the Turkish company which will provide the necessary transportation to Turkey.

#### *Prospective Sales Agreements*

Negotiations between the N.I.O.C. and Idemitsu are being conducted for a portion of N.I.O.C.'s 12½ per cent share of 1956 crude production. The final outcome of these negotiations depends on Iran's willingness to sell this oil to Idemitsu below the Persian Gulf posted prices.

#### *Pipeline Construction*

The survey of the southern (Ahwaz to Azna—200 km.) portion of the Ahwaz to Teheran pipeline was completed and construction was begun in November last by a British firm. A French firm which is responsible for the construction of the Azna to Teheran section (600 km.) is to start in 1956. Present plans call for the completion of the Ahwaz-Azna section in 1957 and the entire line by 1958.

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## CHAPTER VII —TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The rail transport in the country is inadequate. The Trans Iranian Railway is running north to south from Bandarshah on the Caspian Sea through the capital Tehran to Bandarshapur on the Persian Gulf. The total length is 1,364 km. There is no direct rail communication to Meshed and Tabriz from Tehran. But before the war, work was undertaken to lay rails between Tehran and Tabriz. Work was completed between Zanzan and Minneh by the Allied Forces for use in transporting material from Persian Gulf to the Soviet Union. The distance from Tehran to Minneh is 440 km. The railway line is now being extended up to Tabriz. Work on the Tehran Meshed line was also taken up before the war and the Allied Forces laid the line between Garmsar and Shahrood measuring 316 km. This line was also used for strategic purposes during the war. Extension work on this line up to Meshed is now in hand. There is a small 130 km. rail link between Tabriz and Julfa on the Russian side of the border. The railways are under the control of a General Manager appointed by the Cabinet for a period of three years. He is assisted by three assistants on the technical, financial and administrative sides.

In view of the inadequacy of railways, people mainly rely on road transport. This mode of transport is mainly in private hands and is in no position to meet the demands made upon it; hence the Government are beginning to use Army lorries to move food supplies. The administrators of the United States aid have financed the purchase of some 800 medium and heavy lorries.

*Shipping*—The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingga, Bandarabbas, Khorramshahr and Bandarshapur. The total incoming tonnage of the ships entering Persian Gulf ports was 4,634,392 tons and the outgoing tonnage was 4,655,481 tons during the year 1954-55. The Iranian tonnage entering amounts to less than 1 per cent of the total. The Iranian owned vessels are in a minority among those using the ports on the Caspian Sea which include Pahlavi and Bandarshah. The most important shipping company between India and the Persian Gulf ports is the British India Steam Navigation Company. Some chartered ships of the Bharat and Moghul Lines also ply between Calcutta/Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports carrying cargo. The following are some of the other shipping companies whose vessels ply between Iranian ports and Europe, U.S.A., etc.—

- (1) Eastman Ship & Co.
- (2) Christim Ship Co.
- (3) Silver Java Pacific Lines.
- (4) Holland-Persian Gulf Lines.
- (5) Frank C. Strick & Co.
- (6) Ellerman & Co.
- (7) Swedish East Asia Company.
- (8) Herlefsen Lines.
- (9) Merck Lines.
- (10) Iranian Shipping Company (recently established). There are some Japanese shipping companies also.



The freight rates between U.K. and European ports on the one hand and Persian Gulf ports on the other vary between 90 and 250 shillings per ton, depending upon the type of cargo.

*Airlines*—The Iranian Airways is a private limited concern administered by an American concern named Trans-Ocean Airlines Ltd. Its subscribed capital is Rls. 50,715,000 of which Rls. 20,700,000 has already been paid up. This Company at present owns 6 Dakotas, 1 Beachcraft, and 2 D.C.-4s. Other airlines linking Iran with the outside world are Pan-American Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System, Air France, K.L.M., Iraqi Airways, Misrair, etc. There are also some chartered services by Persian Airways between Kuwait and other Persian Gulf ports.

At present there is no direct air service between Iran and India. The service between Tehran and Bombay of the Iranian Airways was discontinued more than two years ago. It has caused some inconvenience to businessmen who were doing direct business with India.

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## CHAPTER VIII—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The year 1955 was the last year of the original seven year programme under which the Plan Organization was established to utilise Iran's oil revenues for economic development. This period witnessed severe political unrest and the virtual cessation of oil production from 1951 to 1954 with consequent adverse effect on economy in general and development programme in particular. Although comprehensive statistics are not available, the Organization has manifestly fallen far short of the high hopes engendered by its creation. The year 1955 also marked the beginning of a period of renewed and expanded revenues from oil. The Organization's share was some \$60 millions in 1955.

The Plan Organization of Iran devoted the year 1955 to making plans and preparations for a new seven year programme. At the end of the year, the Government submitted a bill to the Majlis renewing the Organization's overall authority for carrying out a new development programme and outlining this programme by categories of projects. To assist this Organization in overall direction, a small technical bureau of foreign advisers has been organized with men of high calibre.

During the year, the Organization awarded a number of contracts which should eventually have a significant impact on the economy: construction of 6,000 km. of first class roads; improvement of six air ports, the physical rehabilitation ports, a programme of municipal development (schools, hospitals, power and water system, etc.); construction of two cement plants. The most publicized project is the proposed construction of Karaj Dam.

Other agencies of the Government also entered into development contracts. Progress was made by N.I.O.C. in laying an oil pipeline from Khorramshahr to Tehran. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones reached an agreement with the German Ministry of P.T.T. for large-scale development of telephone facilities, and with a French firm to make a survey for installation of a national telecommunication network. The Tehran Municipality contracted for the purchase of six generators with an output of 62,000 kilowatts.

The Plan Organization has maintained the position that the credits offered by the United States, the U.K. and France should not be utilised until it is clear that the Organization faces a shortage of foreign exchange. Various ministries, however, which do not have access to Iran's oil revenues propose to utilise these credits. The Ministry of Roads has applied for two loans against the U.S. Export-Import Bank credit of \$53 millions which has been approved and the second for \$17.5 millions to purchase highway equipment. The Cabinet has approved certain drawings against the British credit of £10 millions.

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## CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC LAWS, DECREES AND REGULATIONS

(1) *New Income tax Law*—A new Income-tax Bill was submitted by Government to Parliament in June 1955. The intention of this law is to collect taxes, progressively, so that Iran's recurring budgetary deficit can be met through tax revenues without recourse to the use of oil income. The bill was enacted by the Joint Commission of Parliament into a Law early in August 1955.

(2) *Foreign Investment Law*—On April 24, 1955, the Majlis (Lower House of Parliament) approved the Government's proposed Foreign Investment Law and sent a draft bill to the Senate. After a prolonged study in committee and debate on the floor of the Senate on the 13th July 1955 it was returned to the Majlis with certain amendments incorporated therein by the Senate.

(3) *Import Quota Regulations for the Year 1334 (1955-56)*—On the 4th April 1955 the Iranian Government promulgated the new import quota regulations for the year 1955-56 which list and establish quotas for authorised goods, list prohibited goods and contain restriction of certain export items. Although the classification of goods in various categories is abolished according to the text of the law, subsequent action on the part of the Government has preserved the previous system of category I (essential) and category II (semi-essential and luxury) distinctions for both imports and exports.

On the August 16, 1955 the Bank Melli announced that its selling rate for category II exchange had been reduced from Rls. 82 to Rls. 80 to a dollar. The Bank Melli resumed the sale of category II exchange in the late spring of 1955 because of the high rates then prevailing in the open market.

(4) *Monopoly Tax*—On the 16th May 1955 the Government increased the duties on imported cotton textiles from Rls. 30 to Rs. 60 per kilogram. The Ministry of National Economy indicated that they expect this tax would yield Rls. 100 millions by the end of their fiscal year.

(5) *Prohibition against Import of Used or Re-conditioned Goods*—On the 31st March 1955 the Ministry of National Economy decided to enforce strictly the present prohibition against import into Iran of used or re-conditioned goods.

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## CHAPTER X—DOMESTIC TRADE

The general business uncertainties which effected the domestic economy during the first half of 1955 continued in the second half of the year. Although business picked up in early fall of the year, a temporary suspension of foreign exchange sales by Bank Melli in October caused another wave of depression among merchants. Local business attributed the "business crisis" to a combination of the following factors: The above mentioned shortage of foreign exchange, over stocking of certain imported goods coupled with a decrease in the demand for these and certain other goods, a decline in exports in comparison to the previous year, the high rate of interest demanded by bazari moneylenders, the falling off in purchases of consumer goods in the provinces, and over commitments by local merchants on the basis of promissory notes.

Despite the above dislocations local sales of luxury goods such as automobiles, radios, refrigerators, oil heaters, oil stoves, and even tape recorders were excellent. Construction boomed in Tehran and in certain provincial cities, with the corresponding heavy demand for non-steel cement and other construction materials. Even to the casual observer Tehran seemed to be growing visibly. Ample quantities of sugar were on hand to meet local demand, and the availability of sugar is always a stabilizing factor in Iran so long as the price line is maintained.

One healthy sign during this period was the sharp decrease in land speculation. Land in Tehran continued to bring relatively high prices, but the demand for land outside the city limits fell appreciably.

In general, the calendar year 1955 witnessed ups and downs in the local business community which were far sharper than in the immediately preceding years. Looking at the situation from the point of view of the foreign exporter to Iran, this country is and will continue to be an excellent market.

## CHAPTER XI—FOREIGN TRADE

Iran imports almost all her requirements of manufactured goods from abroad, the largest and most important imports being sugar, tea, cotton piece-goods and cement. Even the few items of consumer goods that are produced indigenously find it difficult to compete against foreign goods. Iran's exports consist of agricultural products such as rice, opium, cotton, wool, dried fruits, hides and skins, and carpets. U.S.A., West Germany, France, Japan, U.K. and U.S.S.R. are the most important suppliers of Iran's imports, while Iran's exports go mainly to West Germany, U.S.S.R., Japan, Italy and U.S.A., and also to some East European countries with whom Iran has barter agreements. From the official statistics maintained by the Iranian Customs for the year 1954-55 it appears that in terms of total trade U.S.A. stood first. 18.5 per cent of Iran's total trade was with U.S.A. Germany (16.1 per cent), U.S.S.R. (9.6 per cent), Japan (9.4 per cent), and U.K. (8 per cent) followed close behind.

India's share in the imports into Iran was about 8 per cent and in export from Iran was between 2 and 3 per cent. The U.S. share in Iran's imports during 1954-55 was 24.3 per cent, followed by Germany (17.3 per cent), and Japan (9.9 per cent), Germany was the best customer for Iran's exports with 14 per cent of the total, and the Soviet Union followed closely with 13.9 per cent. France was Iran's third best customer taking 10 per cent of Iran's total exports. Japan came fourth, and U.S.A. and Italy tied for the fifth place with 8.5 per cent each.

During the latter half of 1955 the volume of trade of Iran was considerably larger than in the same period of 1954. For example, sales of commercial exchange by the Bank Melli Iran amounted to over \$97 millions in the second half of 1955 as compared with \$53 millions for the same period of 1954. A number of quotas, such as those for passenger automobiles and textiles, were exhausted relatively early in the Iranian year. In contrast to previous years, quotas were not raised by the Government because of heavy imports early in the year and a temporary shortage of foreign exchange in the fall. In fact, it was necessary for the Bank Melli to suspend sales of foreign exchange early in October and, although this proved to be of short duration, it caused some concern among Iranian importers as well as foreign suppliers. Inventories were high for certain goods (principally textiles), although the market for cars, trucks, tyres, tubes, pharmaceuticals, machinery, iron and steel, household appliances and chemicals remained good. The demand for passenger automobiles, for example, was not satisfied at the time the quota was exhausted, despite heavy imports during the first three months of the Iranian year, i.e. March to June, 1955. Motor cars, tyres and tubes, pharmaceuticals, rayon fabric and nylon goods continued to enjoy a favourable position in the Iranian market. In the textile market, inventory problems developed in the spring of 1955, due to the arrivals of Japanese and Soviet textiles, the latter under the barter agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union. Germany and Great Britain were particularly active in the sales of machinery and chemicals.

Iranian cotton, one of Iran's chief exports, enjoyed a less favourable market in Germany, U.K., Italy and Japan. Only France continued to buy Iranian cotton in approximately the same quantity as in the previous year. This decline

in foreign demand for Iranian cotton, coupled with an increase in production, led to a significant price drop and dislocation in the economy. As the Soviet Union did not purchase her usual requirements of Iranian rice, the Government was faced with the problem of disposing of surplus rice estimated at approximately 35,000 tons.

Other Iranian products, such as gum tragacanth, goat hair, hides and skins, and dried fruit, enjoyed good markets as the export season began. Because of frost damage and the resulting decline in export availabilities, dried fruits were bringing unusually high prices in domestic and foreign markets. Iranian carpets suffered a further slight decline in price as present designs are not very much liked in Western countries.

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## CHAPTER XII—INDIA'S POSITION IN IRAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

India's share in Iran's total imports is about 8 per cent and it is between 2 and 3 per cent in Iran's exports. The trade between Iran and India is, however, confined to traditional items like tea, textiles, jute goods and spices from India, and dried fruits and herbs from Iran. Of her total requirements of 12,000 tons of tea per annum, India supplied 7,000 tons. Considerable reduction in import of tea was observed in the year 1952-53 when a special encouragement to tea cultivation in this country was given and during this period 5,560 tons was imported against 10,914 tons of tea earlier. On September 22, 1954 Government issued a decree which permitted import of tea by following categories of importers—

- (1) Those who are in possession of tea producing plants and produce good quality tea in Iran will have permission to import half a kilo of tea from abroad against each kilo of tea they produce.
- (2) Licences for 5,500 tons of tea will be distributed to other classes of importers in the following manner—
  - (a) The importer must apply within 45 days from the date of the issue of the above quota.
  - (b) The importers of tea must pay an additional Rs. 45 per kilo of imported tea besides payment of all expenses and customs duties. This additional sum is meant to meet emergency relief.
  - (c) No importer of tea will be permitted to import tea more than 25 tons, and the import licence is not transferable.
  - (d) The Government reserves the right to buy tea in case it becomes scarce and the price goes high in order to restore normality.

This decree was, however, withdrawn on February 6, 1955 by which the Government allowed free import of tea till May, 1955, without any quota restrictions. As regards tea already stored in the customs warehouses, the Government authorised its release on payment of a sum of Rs. 55 per kilo in addition to import duty. As regards tea growers or those who have processing facilities, they were allowed to import foreign tea quantities equal to their overall output and such importers were exempted from the commercial profit tax of Rs. 20. Export of domestic tea has also been made free. Also duty on packing of Rs. 5 on foreign tea was abolished. The following categories of taxes are normally levied on import of tea in Iran—

	Customs tariff	Monopoly tax	Commercial profit tax	Other taxes
Chinese tea ..	Rls. 30 per kilo	Rls. 5.6 <i>plus</i> 1 per cent on the total value of import	Rls. 20 per kilo	3 per cent Municipal tax; 1 per cent Charity (on all imported goods including tea.
Other tea ..	Rls. 14 per kilo	Do.	Do.	Do.

Owing to this liberalisation of the tea import, the various traders, who were not in this trade at all, imported large quantities of tea into Iran as this item is the most profitable trade in Iran. This resulted in heavy accumulation of stocks at Khorramshahr port as well as in the godowns of individual tea dealers. It is estimated that about 4,000 tons of tea would be lying at Khorramshahr and nearly 2,000 tons with the tea merchants here. The international drop in prices of tea also affected the tea market here. This drop of price along with the accumulated stocks of tea in hand compelled the merchants to sell their stocks at a loss of between Rls. 20 and 30 per kilo. During this period, the average selling price of Ceylon tea inclusive of 121 days of interest for delivery was between Rls. 300 and Rls. 320 per kilo. Indian tea was sold between Rls. 260 and Rls. 290 per kilo. Owing to this depression these were being sold by the merchants between Rls. 280 and Rls. 300 for Ceylon tea and Rls. 230 to Rls. 260 for Indian tea. The position at present however is a bit different with regard to Ceylon tea. Ceylon tea is now being sold in Ceylon between Rs. 4/- and 4 12/ per lb. whereas for Indian tea the price varies between Rs. 4 8 and 5/5 per lb.

Owing to this heavy accumulation of tea in Khorramshahr and with other importers, on May 7, 1955, the Government of Iran issued an order that import of tea would not be allowed on sight drafts but only against letters of credit and on the authority of an import permit to be issued only to local growers. Accordingly, all previous decrees were amended. In other words, only the producer of good quality tea would have the right to import tea (each kilo of tea that he produces equals to 1 kilo of foreign tea). The commercial profit tax of Rls. 20 was also withdrawn in their favour. The Government of Iran, however, allowed import of tea against exchange accrued on category II export items. According to Government orders, none of the general importers of tea are allowed to sell the tea directly to the market but through the packers (who have facilities for blending and packing tea). Only four firms in Iran had such facilities. Since the restriction on import of tea was lifted in February 1955, the Commercial Secretariat of this Embassy took up this packing clause with the Ministry of National Economy and other appropriate authorities and pointed out the difficulties experienced mainly by the Indian traders in this respect. The Government of Iran withdrew the packing clause on tea, that is to say, an importer who has imported tea is free to sell directly into the market and not through those few packing firms.

As regards textiles, the market was flooded to the extent of 49 million and 35 million metres by the Soviet Union and Japan, respectively. These accumulated stocks represent two years' consumption of the country. This has resulted in the closure of some important Iranian textile mills in Isfahan. The Government have, therefore, stopped all further imports of cloth. Another factor is there is a monopoly tax of Rls. 30 per kg. levied by the Government on all foreign textiles except on mercerised cloth, shirtings and bed-tickings. The duties on various types of Indian cloth have gone up as under—

Longcloth (bleached)	..	..	Increase of Rls. 5 per yard.
Mulmul	..	..	Increase of Rls. 2.2 per yard.



Dyed longcloth ..	..	--	Increase of Rls. 5·5 per vard.
Printed sheetings	..	..	Increase of Rls. 2·5 per yard.
Voiles ..	..	..	Increase of Rls. 1·5 per yard.

(Rls. 15·75=Re. 1)

In view of the above-mentioned accumulated stock position, the importers of Russian and Japanese cloth in Iran are now disposing of their stocks at much lower rates, and most of these have been consumed during the Iranian New Year (Nowrooz). It is expected that the market will be normal by the end of 1956.

In the field of jute goods, Pakistan was our most important competitor. The price of Pakistani B-twills bags is cheaper than the Indian price, the former being Rls. 27 to 34 per bag compared to Rls. 31 to 38 per Indian bag.

Apart from these traditional items, Iran is a potential market for many of our manufactures and semi-manufactures, like chemicals, machinery and millwork, electrical goods, rubber goods, vegetable oils, plastic goods, paper goods, etc. Iran imports all these items from abroad in considerable quantities, but there has not been any appreciable export of these items from India. The Indian Trade Delegation's visit to Iran in 1954 has gone a long way in removing ignorance about India's industrial potential. Their discussions with the various Government departments and the Chamber of Commerce as well as traders have brought to light India's recent progress, and constant enquiries are received by the Trade Section on various items of interest.

#### CREDIT SYSTEM

Iran is bound to have an improved financial position with the inflow of oil income and its adequate distribution to its various projects. A country which is extending better facilities of trade at present will definitely gain in the long run. The traders should be advised to give terms of credit particularly for any new item they would like to introduce here excepting the traditional trade which we have with Iran.

#### BARTER AND CLEARING AGREEMENTS

The Government of Iran has entered into various barter and clearing agreements with various countries like U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Germany, France, Italy and Japan. These countries according to their agreements bring in enormous quantities of consumer goods like cotton piece-goods, sugar, cement, newsprint, as well as other iron and steel products in lieu of import of Iranian rice, cotton, wool, opium, tobacco, dried fruits, animal skins, etc. It may be stated here that the recent setback in the textile factories in Iran as well as of import of cotton piece-goods in this country is due to the import of Russian and Japanese cloth into this country against existing barter agreements.

APPENDIX I  
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (TEHERAN)  
1936-37=100

Period				General	General law	General food- stuff	Fuel	Metal	Textiles	Building materials
Average	1945-46	.	.	640	484	778	364	1142	829	584
„	1946-47	.	.	597	513	734	333	531	764	515
„	1947-48	.	.	669	588	844	342	540	823	497
„	1948-49	.	.	713	564	869	321	594	739	570
„	1949-50	.	.	624	449	888	331	458	542	560
„	1950-51	.	.	590	475	779	311	516	571	485
„	1951-52	.	.	631	500	834	315	700	611	479
„	1952-53	.	.	671	469	940	341	701	618	473
„	1953-54	.	.	857	654	1248	362	778	753	540
„	1954-55	.	.	950	705	1378	408	884	832	741
1955 March-April	.	.	.	934	743	1306	373	963	842	802
April-May	.	.	.	923	721	1303	369	951	817	796
May-June	.	.	.	856	706	1147	373	873	802	764
June-July	.	.	.	862	706	1171	367	882	766	764
July-August	.	.	.	874	746	1170	368	885	768	764
August-September	.	.	.	866	771	1130	372	866	768	764
September-October	.	.	.	884	765	1184	382	852	775	764
October-November	.	.	.	928	766	1291	382	845	785	764
November-December	.	.	.	930	759	1307	379	851	771	764

## APPENDIX II

TEHERAN, ISPAHAN, TABRIZ, HAMADAN, MASHAD, RESHT AND KERMANSHAH

## Cost of Living Index

1936-37=100

Average		General	Food	Rent	Fuel & Light	Clothing	Sundries
Average	1945-46	• 852	765	1111	554	916	950
„	1946-47	• 750	779	1034	500	751	831
„	1947-48	• 832	818	1162	491	826	891
„	1948-49	• 925	940	1328	492	819	1026
„	1949-50	• 946	958	1544	485	721	1083
„	1950-51	• 754	742	1572	368	591	560
„	1951-52	• 849	812	1672	395	659	570
„	1952-53	• 909	891	1728	428	697	870
„	1953-54	• 992	955	1771	525	792	875
„	1954-55	• 1151	1103	2240	645	894	1020
March-April	1955	• 1190	1136	2531	516	889	1014
April-May	„	• 1201	1143	2529	485	951	1007
May-June	„	• 1170	1100	2540	486	880	997
June-July	„	• 1146	1065	2539	485	868	1013
July-August	„	• 1146	1069	2539	499	849	1021
August-September	„	• 1140	1060	2564	489	828	1028
September-October	„	• 1140	1057	2584	504	813	1048
October-November	„	• 1151	1065	2572	508	850	1060
November-December	„	• 1161	1050	2572	511	858	1060

## APPENDIX III

STATISTICS SHOWING AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO  
DURING THE RECENT FIVE YEARS

Year	Tobacco for Cigarettes		Tobacco for pipe		Tobacco	
	Area under cultivation	Quantity	Area under cultivation	Quantity	Area under Cultivation	Quantity
	Hectares	(Kilos)	Hectares	(Kilos)	Hectares	(Kilos)
1,329 (1950-51)	13,149	5,839,190	3,974	3,974,482	1,415	2,121,461
1,330 (1951-52)	11,265	7,385,930	2,341	2,341,179	1,106	1,645,088
1,331 (1952-53)	13,351	10,129,955	2,879	2,579,511	919	1,378,121
1,332 (1953-54)	15,150	15,561,197	1,876	1,876,445	804	1,206,388
1,333 (1954-55)	14,755	9,901,816	1,607	1,607,365	618	927,141

## APPENDIX IV

STATISTICS SHOWING PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND LUMP SUGAR BY SUGAR  
FACTORIES OF IRAN DURING 1333 (1954-55)

Name of the sugar factories	Beet roots consumed in tons	Lump sugar produced in kilograms	Granulated sugar produced in kilograms	Total of production
1. Abkough (at Khorassan)	102,276	6,425,625	8,125,000	14,550,625
2. Shahabad (at Kermanshah)	42,263	5,868,691	110,000	5,978,691
3. Shiraz (at Arak)	40,004	5,393,011		5,393,011
4. Kahrizak (at Tehran)	Because of fire, the refinery has only been able to transform Kg 480,830 of granulated sugar into lump sugar			
5. Kuy (at Tehran)	31,321	3,417,920	393,450	3,811,370
6. Min Dasht (at Shiraz)	100,514	6,116,722	7,900,000	14,016,722
7. Rezaieh (at Tabriz)	31,120	4,205,980		4,205,980
8. Mirandoab (at Tabriz)	46,268	6,667,500		6,667,500
9. Toibat Heydari	47,931	5,951,425	1,000,000	6,951,425
10. Fessr (at Shiraz)	2,199	74,831	74,100	148,931
Total	113,887	44,121,705	17,602,550	61,724,255

# APPENDIX V

## STATISTICS SHOWING PRODUCTION OF LEAFS PREPARED BY THE MONOPOLY OF TOBACCO

Number = 1,000  
Weight = Ton

Items	1329 (1950 51)		1330 (1951 52)		1331 (1952 53)		1332 (1953 54)		1333 (1954 55)	
	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W
Cigarettes	4,112,301		4,971,935		5,155,287		5,772,156		6,680,923	
Cigars	410		71							
Pipe Tobacco		2,676		3,104		2,857		2,678		2,569
Tobacco		875		1,906		1,702		2,102		2,266
Total	4,112,711	3,847	4,972,006	5,291	5,155,287	4,879	5,772,156	5,167	6,680,923	5,305

31

## Exports of Tobacco Manufactures

Items	1329 (1950 51)		1330 (1951 52)		1331 (1952 53)		1332 (1953 54)		1333 (1954 55)	
	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W
Cigarettes	200				1,631		12,040		2,440	
Pipe tobacco										100
Tobacco leaves		600				70				1,230
Tobacco		286		302		295				390
Total	200	886	302	302	1,631	365	12,040		2,440	1,720

# APPENDIX VI DISTRIBUTION OF MINES IN IRAN

Item	Teheran area	Teheran Province	Mazand- ran	Tabriz and Rezaieh	Lojestan	Khuzistan	Shiraz	Kerman	Khorassan	Isfahan	
Coal	.	.	.	16	1	12	1	..	2	6	3
Sulphur	.	.	.	1	..	2	1	4	2	..	..
Copper	.	.	.	7	8	2	2	1	..	-	10
Lead	.	.	.	16	8	37	2	1	3	5	31

# APPENDIX VII

## LOCATION OF MINES IN IRAN

Item	Name of mine	Place of mine	Number of workers	Annual production Tons
Coal . .	Zirab . .	Within 200 Kilometres of Teheran	991	43,000
Do.	Shemshak .	Within 60 Kilometres of Tehran .	537	30,000
Do.	Gajereh . .	Within 9 Kilometres of Gachsar .	385	30,000
Do.	Gheshmeh Gol .	Within 200 Kilometres of Meshed	265	22,000
Do.	Aliga . .	Within 17 Kilometres of Chalus Road	208	15,000
Do.	Galand Road .	Within 18 Kilometres of Kenareh Road.	117	4,000
Do.	Kerman . .	Within 70 Kilometres of Kerman	110	12,000
Red Oxide .	Hormoz . .	In Hormoz island . . . .	155	10,000
Lead ore .	Zanjan . .	Zanjan . . . . .	116	1,900
Do.	Nakhlak . .	120 Kilometres east of Nam .	466	3,002
Do.	Khane Sormie .	48 Kilometres West of Isphahan .	226	1,185
Do.	Lakan . .	40 Kilometres of west Khomein .	498	12,950
Do.	Dareh Nogreh .	9 Kilometres of west Golpayegan.	70	
Do.	Baba Sheikh .	4 Kilometres West of Golpayegan	112	
Copper ore .	Anarak . .	116 Kilometres of North East of Nam	235	255
Do.	Zanjan . .	103 Kilometres of Zanjan Railway Station.	..	1,250
Do.	Abbas Abad .	Near Shahrood . . . . .	244	80
Do.	Esfandghe . .	170 Kilometre East of Ali Abad	204	10,000
Copper . .	Copper refinery .	Factory near Rey town . . .	177	382



# APPENDIX VIII PETROLEUM EXPORTED FROM IRAN

Q=Tons

V=Rls. 1,000.

Countries	1329(1930-31)		1330 (1931-32)		1331 (1932-33)		1332 (1933-34)		1333 ( 1934-35)		1334 (First 8 months (April to November) 1935)	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
India	.	.	2,595,114	1,966,394	817,602	713,186	.	21	10	242,329	167,203	..
U K..	.	.	8,799,115	5,997,876	2,846,030	2,036,772	.	1,601	846	470,304	240,025	..
Egypt	.	.	1,396,896	1,076,626	241,616	167,892	.	..	..	67,605	39,969	..
Saudi Arabia	.	.	2,268,211	1,395,600	311,933	193,870	.	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	.	.	1,191,760	883,936	465,476	330,027	.	288	215	17,263	8,747	..
Pakistan	.	.	631,424	447,608	276,999	187,787	.	.	.	42,432	29,173	..
Italy	.	.	1,022,900	668,226	318,448	210,466	10,679	72,485	76,194	320,165	155,014	..
France	.	.	1,807,579	1,110,552	527,488	354,013	.	.	.	229,117	104,511	..
U S.A	.	.	147,616	80,799	98,315	85,458	399	181	110	53	17,389	9,826
Aden	.	.	149,620	87,616	425,934	311,169	.	.	.	208,607	152,669	..
Australia	.	.	1,400,203	1,127,107	583,443	474,457	.	.	.	337,344	165,556	..
Argentina	.	.	1,478,114	904,911	401,132	244,399	.	.	.	..	..	..
Total	31,216,508	22,184,403	9,157,584	6,842,544	13,400	10,874	238,870	263,119	3,434,412	2,008,187	9,588,996	2,069,984

APPENDIX IX  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF IRAN

*Development Index*

First Category : Plans under hand

Index No. 1

Chapter	Distribution of allocations for each year					Total
	(1955-56)	(1956-57)	(1957-58)	(1958-59)	(1959-60)	
	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	
Communications . .	1,881	1,475	1,682	524	37	5,600
Social services . .	1,390	846	220	32		2,488
Agriculture and Irrigation	2,272	1,803	1,178	878	329	6,460
Industries and Mining .	1,760	863	515	14	..	3,152
Grand Total .	7,303	4,987	1,596	1,477	367	17,700

Second Category : Plans with assessed operations

Index No. 2

Chapter 1: Communication

Subject	Distribution of allocations for each year							Total
	(1955-56)	(1956-57)	(1957-58)	(1958-59)	(1959-60)	(1960-61)	(1961-62)	
	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	
Motor roads . . .	..	..	..	1,160	1,160	1,600	1,600	5,960
Railroads . . .	240	560	1,200	1,020	354	400	351	4,125
Airports . . .	..	207	320	320	238	..	..	1,085
Ports . . .	..	360	600	680	440	312	.	2,392
Communications . .	..	240	320	320	320	160	91	1,451
Surveyings . . .	..	14	96	67	76	79	136	441
Grand Total .	240	1,381	2,509	3,567	3,028	2,551	2,178	15,454

APPENDIX IX—*contd.*

## Index No. 3

## Chapter 2: Social Services

Subject	Distribution of allocations for each year							Total
	(1955 56)	(1956 57)	(1957-58)	(1958 59)	(1959 60)	(1960 61)	(1961 62)	
	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	
Health	152	664	868	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	5 684
Education . . .	..	320	360	350	320	320	320	1 990
Provincial Electric Power		194	253	441	264	249	247	1 638
Social Activities in Provinces		400	1,200	1,120	1,040	760	300	4,820
Tube wells . . .		13	174	400	160	120	112	978
Census . . . . .			100	100	.			200
Financial help to Co-operative and productive societies	16	40	56	48	40			200
Financial help to Organization to social insurance of workers		40	80	30				150
Grand Total . . .	168	1,661	3,090	3,489	2,821	2,449	1,979	15,660

## Index No. 4

## Chapter 3: Agriculture and Irrigation

Subject	Distribution of allocations for each year							Total
	(1955 56)	(1956 57)	(1957 58)	(1958 59)	(1959 60)	(1960 61)	(1961 62)	
	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	
Irrigational and Dam construction surveys	..	28	33	41	34	57	35	228
Agricultural and Irrigational training.	..	47	81	80	83	65	60	416
Farming & Plantation	.	45	67	101	80	60	70	423
Husbandry . . . . .	..	57	184	186	183	195	171	967
Anti-plant pest . . .	.	5	204	184	176	173	173	915
Forests . . . . .	..	58	86	150	179	138	137	748
Reclamation of barren lands.	..	.	.	82	75	67	52	305

APPENDIX IX—*contd*Index No 4—*contd*Chapter 3 Agriculture and Irrigation—*contd*

	Distribution of allocation for each year							m Rs
	(1955-56)	(1956-57)	(1957-58)	(1958-59)	(1959-60)	(1960-61)	(1961-62)	Total
	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	
Development of Agriculture				57	70	76	75	362
Agricultural equipments			155	193	84	4	3	459
Agricultural economy			23	25	25	25	25	124
Silo		80	130	80				290
Agricultural Industry		16	42	57				115
Irrigation and Drainage		89	525	646	643	390	205	2,407
Drainage		52	52	52	52	52	52	312
Total		453	1,763	1,952	1,529	1,314	1,194	8,175

Index No. 5

Chapter 4 Industries and Mining

Subject	Distribution of allocations for each year							Total
	(1955-56)	(1956-57)	(1957-58)	(1958-59)	(1959-60)	(1960-61)	(1961-62)	
	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	
Textile Industry	44	216	222	76				58
Sugar Industry	32	67	16					115
Cement Industry	80	400	400	160		.	.	1,040
Iron Foundry		240	640	800	320	.	.	2,000
Minerals		84	124	32			.	240
Metal Foundry		90	40	10		..		80
Mineral ores		16	13	6	5	..		40
Fisheries		10	16	10			.	36
Laboratories	5	9	18	13		..		45
Vocational centres		15	15	15		.	.	45
Industrial towns		25	25	25	.	.	.	75
Allocations of Industries	24	193	240	240	240	.		937
Grand Total	195	1,305	1,769	1,887	565	.		5,211

**APPENDIX IX—*concl'd.***  
**Summary of Second Category Plans**

Index No. 6

Subject	Distributions of allocation for each year							Total
	(1955-56)	(1956-57)	(1957-58)	(1958-59)	(1959-60)	(1960-61)	(1961-62)	
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	
Communications	240	1,381	2,509	3,568	3,028	2,551	2,178	15,454
Social services	165	1,661	3,090	3,489	2,824	2,440	1,979	15,660
Agriculture and Irrigation		455	1,763	1,952	1,527	1,314	1,134	8,175
Industries and Mining	155	1,300	1,769	1,387	565			5,211
Grand Total	593	4,832	9,131	10,396	7,944	6,314	5,291	44,500

Index No. 7

Third Category plans that have to be completed later

Subject	m Rs.
Communications	
Social services	
Agriculture and Irrigation	3,255
Industries and Mining	2,545
Total	5,800

Index No. 8

Grand total of allocations

(in million Rs.)

	Allocations			Total
	Category I	Category II	Category III	
Communications	5,600	15,454		21,054
Social Services	2,485	15,660		18,148
Agriculture and Irrigation	6,460	8,175	3,255	17,890
Industries & Mining	3,152	5,211	2,545	10,908
Grand Total	17,700	44,500	5,800	68,000

NOTE.—The exchange expenditures of the development plans will be borne by the allocation approved at the rate of 50 Rs. per dollar.

# APPENDIX X (a) EXPORTS COUNTRYWISE EXPORTS FROM IRAN

Q=Tons V=Bils 1,000	1930 (1951 52)		1931 (1932 53)		1932 (1933 54)		1933 (1934 55)		1934 (April to Nov 1935)	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Importing Countries										
India	11 104	112,800	12,291	177,022	12,391	196,823	256 079	492,491	4 855	44 819
Pakistan	7 788	136 872	11,509	306,912	12 916	187 816	49,019	319 551	3,567	11,026
Japan	809	4,093	36,968	491,060	191 880	363,140	722,820	1,052,864	28,186	37,697
Germany	35,313	895 112	64,531	1,119,717	72,850	527,407	112 320	1,716,380	49 987	323,184
U K	28 689	514 572	13,475	254,816	24,948	152,221	497,450	1,011,457	8,540	194,970
U S S R	41,807	901,222	34,403	688 914	49 820	380,995	84,491	1 712 264	37,364	291 141
U S A.	7 601	273,192	11 695	639 037	24 172	341,491	36 332	1,042,736	13,767	270,903
Italy	22,400	254,635	35,749	383 654	96 316	399 922	346,613	1,043,240	19,112	110,035
Belgium	34 411	131 997	15,262	104,159	10,726	98 005	26,399	139,251	10,541	25 652
Total	282,621	4 319,366	363,644	5,761 489	682 593	3,029 111	3,924 890	12 296,340	216 227	1,906,379

APPENDIX—X (b)  
EXPORTS—COMMODITYWISE

Q.=Tons

V.=Rs. 1,000

Commodity and Country	1330 (1931-52)		1331 (1932-53)		1332 (1933-54)		1333 (1934-55)		1334 (April to Nov., 1955)	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Dry Fruits . . .	69,200	713,755	74,377	396,776	70,610	1,098,776	93,180	1,505,498	45,454	269,420
India . . .	6,287	83,194	6,274	51,978	7,285	145,497	9,062	219,320	..	..
Germany . . .	15,171	195,275	19,810	120,622	18,950	298,490	23,337	451,917	..	..
England . . .	6,644	73,357	1,445	4,201	1,272	27,444	4,514	97,966	..	..
Oman . . .	11,988	24,966	14,893	17,007	6,792	20,544	18,248	59,267	..	..
U.S.S.R. . .	9,131	129,102	9,896	53,897	10,046	138,464	6,112	89,080	..	..
<b>A-a-f-o-t-a . . .</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
India . . .	202	4,423	235	2,895	160	1,795	211	2,942	..	..
U. S. . .	18	249	49	292	13	130	22	209	..	..
France . . .	8	228	12	112	10	89	48	474	..	..
<b>Red Omide . . .</b>	<b>6,098</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>60,868</b>	<b>90,909</b>	<b>108,986</b>	<b>106,253</b>
India . . .	2,196	2,595	110	115	2,905	4,088	99	285	..	..

APPENDIX X (b)—*contd.*

Commodity and Country	1330 (1951-52)		1331 (1952-53)		1332 (1953-54)		1333 (1954-55)		1334 (April to Nov., 1955)	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
England . . .	3,800	3,514	3,850	3,350	2,500	2,587	22	137	.	..
France . . .	..	..	1,000	445	..	..	2,300	1,793	..	..
Egypt . . .	.	..	3,000	2,049	.	..	..	.	..	..
Precious Stones										
Uncut . . .	0.209	152	0.208	119	..	..	0.072	248	Not available	
India . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.002	19	..	..
Pakistan . .	0.015	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. . .	0.181	13	0.161	8	..	..	0.054	232	..	..
Herbs & Medicinal drugs	1,407	12,731	1,383	11,726	2,176	11,913	3,862	13,892	4,634	11,130
India . . .	308	1,209	533	2,231	834	2,981	653	1,116	..	..
Pakistan . .	560	2,127	201	2,794	405	3,173	1,275	6,537	..	.
Oman . . .	239	1,754	295	2,209	437	1,434	325	983	..	.
Kuwait . . .	23	136	54	524	81	413	97	482	..	..
U. K. . .	73	69	102	155	2	38	225	1	..	..



U.S.A. . . . .	59	2,117	31	1,547	48	1,352	166	1,887	..	..
Gum Tragacanth. .	3,070	214,060	2,462	69,834	3,305	219,313	2,900	186,042	1,431	52,985
India . . . . .	104	6,154	76	1,771	143	8,857	148	6,838	..	..
Germany . . . . .	355	18,389	357	7,890	321	21,446	415	21,690	..	..
U.S.A. . . . .	539	30,249	550	18,374	460	39,754	509	43,742	..	..
France . . . . .	370	20,155	336	8,303	572	31,703	339	20,474	..	..
U. K. . . . .	752	61,350	573	17,711	619	55,905	421	38,242	..	..
Sweden . . . . .	9	1,289	3	76	63	3,865	11	523	..	..
U.S.S.R.. . . . .	485	41,831	46	1,769	402	20,658	386	20,149	..	..

## APPENDIX X—(c)

## EXPORTS FROM IRAN

## Percentage Share of Each Country

Country				1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334
				(1950-51)	(1951-52)	(1952-53)	(1953-54)	(1954-55)	(1955-56)
India	.	.	.	1.5	2.61	3.07	2.2	2.4	2.3
Pakistan	.	.	.	4.8	3.63	5.3	6.2	3.5	0.5
Japan	.	.	.	3.1	0.09	2.5	12.03	7.8	1.9
Germany	.	.	.	12.1	19.3	19.4	17.4	12.3	16.9
U. K.	.	.	.	19.1	11.9	4.4	5.04	7.25	7.1
U. S. S. R.	.	.	.	0.69	20.8	11.9	12.6	12.4	15.2
U. S. A.	.	.	.	11.16	6.3	11.08	11.3	8.6	15.2
Italy	.	.	.	9.7	5.8	6.6	13.2	7.2	5.7
Belgium	.	.	.	4.9	3.05	1.8	3.2	1.2	1.3

# APPENDIX XI (a)

## IMPORTS—COUNTRYWISE IMPORTS INTO IRAN

Q —  
V = Rls 1,000

Exporting Country	1330 (1951-52)		1331 (1952-53)		1332 (1953-54)		1333 (1954-55)		1334 (April to Nov 1955)	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
India	12,397	624,299	313 170	524,802	23,756	410,462	15,045	443 813	10 773	401,860
Pakistan	578	8,165	403	6,857	456	9,605	1 493	23,938	2 369	37 682
Japan	1 984	161 021	3,846	159 397	14,789	523,276	19,409	725,739	14,767	474 504
Germany	31,935	729,867	30 086	907,739	60,040	858 132	94,280	1,274,753	71,379	980 170
U. K.	108 217	1,324 391	13 613	577,987	38,934	568 021	35,632	622,213	29,347	573 951
U. S. A.	37 490	1,647,550	64 781	1 066,539	71,904	996 440	88,763	1,780,084	66,037	1,170 492
U. S. & R.	66,633	907,389	46 404	721 940	73 293	306 726	130 854	451,723	102 330	554 455
Italy	3 134	248 838	2 206	190,260	3 176	193,078	3,344	201,666	2 466	165 088
Belgium	27 409	187,634	7,212	106,268	33,134	219,276	20 674	159,948	18,129	122 162
Total	353 085	7 010,794	232,225	5,031,394	424,451	5,324,339	530 226	7 425 018	402 129	5 853,661

APPENDIX—XI (b)  
IMPORTS—COMMODITYWISE

₹ = 100

= Ru. 1 000

Commodity and Country	1930 (1931-32)		1931 (1932-33)		1932 (1933-34)		1933 (1934-35)		1934 (April to November 1935)	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
Sugar . .	114,282	736,536	117,365	937,623	215,223	1,209,955	212,561	1,144,617	124,191	550,554
India . .	100	1,679	15,484	136,427	8,325	71,357	496	2,326		
U.S.A. . .	79	824	43,694	276,115	44,488	272,366	40,453	287,646		
U.K. . .	63,518	365,420	8,268	76,627	20,841	113,748	8,989	45,754		
U.S.S.R. .	48,568	..	35,023	16	47,302	144,442	6,586	264,899		
Tea . .	10,914	625,807	2,560	146,443	3,324	139,615	4,634	305,483	6,023	427,983
India . .	8,589	496,343	1,604	12,521	3,219	134,658	3,845	2,06,619		
Ceylon . .	1,817	99,079	8,2	47,669	90	3,938	74	35,020	..	
Indonesia .	280	18,651	60	3,979	5	283	196	12,812		
Woolen Textiles .	979	291,785	912	2,55,703	620	148,780	1,371	882,334		
Germany .	41	14,540	50	16,380	33	9,081	20	14,248		

U. S.A. . . .	57	29,323	8	1 376	2	284	23	11 262	
U. K. . . .	473	171 095	425	1 14 748	337	89 184	304	374 141	
France . . .	42	16 217	24	10,268	18	5 025	62	45,138	..
Cotton textiles .	10 114	1 231,489	5 186	845,098	11,649	750,321	11 195	691,350	5 328 351,915
India . . .	839	73 502	1 355	111,747	1 327	73,986	1 602	82,805	
Germany . . .	..	..	177	22 883	143	13,763	125	14 117	..
U. S. . . .	3,126	350 561	1 115	97 261	548	27,338	110	29,627	
U. K. . . .	534	82 597	573	63,324	319	31,676	386	33,933	
Japan . . .	172	23,808	655	60,100	4 022	310 766	3,975	1291,842	..
U.S.S.R. . . .	2,395	380,337	2,373	503,893	2,306	99,457	3,254	153,972	..
Machinery . . .	18,904	956 499	10,266	544,773	10,163	349,769	13,814	498,963	7 970 347 157
U.S.A. . . .	5 560	292,413	2,303	126,871	1 414	63,597	1,885	95,373	.
U.S.S.R. . . .	65	2,128	34	2,384	6	158	179	4 022	..
Germany . . .	4,399	265,728	4 649	238,948	1 676	40,517	7,350	228,614	.
U.K. . . .	5,330	239,668	1 938	100,119	373	21,403	2,053	76,344	..
Czechoslovakia .	945	31,062	283	61,014	95	2,401	380	30,058	..
Mineral Oils . .	6 428	41,712	4 164	21,654	718	3,795	4,418	20,655	.
India . . .	..	..	..	..	49	212	..	..	..
Germany . . .	114	989	4	11	110	484	230	1,075	..

Commodity and Country	1930 (1931-32)		1931 (1932-33)		1932 (1933-34)		1933 (1934-35)		1934 (April to Nov. 1935)	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
U.S.A. . .	4,859	31,383	4,138	21,491	553	3,049	4,090	19,073	..	..
U.K. . .	935	6,128	..	..	5	48	3	62	..	..
U.S.S.R. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	445	..	.
Iraq . .	513	3,138	15	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute & Jute goods	66	2,057	1,669	31,470	2,830	38,016	1,848	24,028	..	.
India . .	32	1,013	1,618	29,740	2,622	34,567	1,571	20,269	..	..
Kuwait . .	3	36	..	..	6	200	..	..	.	..
Pakistan (Detailed statistics not available)										
Spices . .	2,120	33,653	2,109	35,026	1,779	27,883	2,224	37,333	Not available	
India . .	1,579	23,323	1,495	28,480	1,524	23,993	1,863	32,217	..	..
Oman . .	337	7,069	391	6,648	60	1,256	173	2,565	..	..
Kuwait . .	154	2,520	352	4,370	3	69	..	..	.	.

APPENDIX XI (c)  
IMPORTS INTO IRAN  
Percentage Share of Each Country

Country	1329 (1950-51)	1330 (1951-52)	1331 (1952-53)	1332 (1953-54)	1333 (1954-55)	1334 (1955-56) (April to Nov. 1955)
India . . .	10.01	8.9	10.43	7.66	5.15	6.8
Pakistan . . .	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.13	0.6
Japan . . .	1.93	2.29	3.1	9.8	10.18	8.3
Germany . . .	5.7	10.39	16.05	16.1	14.3	16.7
U. K. . . .	28.0	18.8	11.48	10.67	7.15	9.8
U. S. A. . . .	25.4	23.5	21.18	18.7	22.5	19.9
U. S. S. R. . . .	3.67	11.5	14.3	5.76	6.24	9.5
Italy . . . .	1.98	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
Belgium . . . .	1.61	2.67	2.1	4.1	2.2	2.1







